Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under the JNNURM provide Additional Central Assistance to State/Union Territories for housing and related basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor, including slum-dwellers. While BSUP is implemented in 65 Mission cities, small and medium towns are covered under IHSDP. The Government has also launched new scheme called Affordable Housing in Partnership in 2009 for the construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies: Central and State Governments, Parastatals, Urban Local Bodies, Developers etc. In addition, the Government has announced the launching of a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. The scheme would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The Government's effort would be to create Slum-free India through the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(b) and (c) The Government has suggested to the State Governments to converge BSUP and IHSDP with the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2009. The revised Scheme of SJSRY has the following five major components, namely-

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) *(Applicable to Towns with less than 5 lakhs population as per 1991 Census).*

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The Guidelines of the revised SJSRY scheme have been circulated to the State Governments and have been adopted. The Sanctioning Committee at the Central level for BSUP and IHSDP has made suggestions to States to ensure the convergence between BSUP and IHSDP and SJSRY, to the extent possible. State Governments have taken preparatory steps to implement the revised SJSRY Guidelines, especially those related to self-employment, wage-employment and skill development programmes for the urban poor, including beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP.

Number of PIOs living abroad

2370. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has the statistics of the number of people of Indian origin living outside the country;

(b) the detailed list, country-wise;

(c) the number out of them who are still having NRI status; and

(d) the number who have already become the permanent citizen of the respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (d) There is an estimated 25 million Overseas Indians living in 199 countries around the world. They comprise of people of Indian Origin (PIOs), who are foreign nationals and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who are Indian nationals, living overseas. Since no census has been carried out, the detailed list country-wise and the break-up between PIOs and NRIs are not available. However, based on data collected from our Missions/Posts abroad, the country-wise estimate is given in the Statement. (*See* below)

Statement

Estimated number of Persons of Indian origin (PIOs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) living Abroad

Sl. No.	Country	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Non Resident Indians (NRIs)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	NA	3,749	3,749
2.	Albania	00	20	20
3.	Algeria	3	447	450
4.	Andorra	NA	NA	140
5.	Angola	NA	NA	1500
6.	Anguilla	NA	NA	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	610	20	630
8.	Argentina	1,100	300	1,400
9.	Armenia	5	445	450
10.	Aruba	NA	NA	300
11.	Australia	2,34,720	2,13,710	4,48,430
12.	Austria	11,000	14,000	25,000
13.	Azerbaijan	30	470	500
14.	Bahamas	10	400	410
15.	Bahrain	NA	3,50,000	3,50,000
16.	Bangladesh	12	10,000	10,012
17.	Barbados	3,000	330	3,330

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Belarus	2	600	602
19.	Belgium	9,500	6,500	16,000
20.	Belize	NA	NA	NA
21.	Benin	NA	NA	NA
22.	Bhutan	0	0	0
23.	Bolivia	00	182	182
24.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA	NA	30
25.	Botswana	2,000	9,000	11,000
26.	Brazil	200	800	1,000
27.	Brunei Darussalam	47	7,000	7,047
28.	Bulgaria	00	250	250
29.	Burkina Faso	NA	NA	155
30.	Burundi	50	200	250
31.	Cambodia	0	1,500	1,500
32.	Cameroon	NA	NA	NA
33.	Canada	8,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
34.	Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0
35.	Cayman Islands	10	850	860
36..	Central African Republic	NA	NA	N.A.
37.	Chad	NA	NA	NA
38.	Chile	850	350	1,200
39.	China	NA	NA	67,000
40.	China (Hong Kong)	14,250	23,000	37,250
41.	China (Taiwan)	25	2,500	2,525
42.	Colombia	NA	NA	116
43.	Comoros	250	50	300
44.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	400	3600	4,000
45.	Congo (Republic of)	N.A	N.A	N.A
46.	Cook Island	N.A	N.A	N.A

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Costa Rica	NA	NA	9
48.	Cote d'Ivore	00	470	470
49.	Croatia	13	37	50
50.	Coba	17	3	20
51.	Cyprus	100	3,900	4,000
52.	Czech Republic	50	1,000	1,050
53.	Denmark	2,492	3,927	6,419
54.	Djibouti	00	350	350
55.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	500	30	530
56.	Dominican Republic	7	3	10
57.	East Timor	00	70	70
58.	Ecuador	NA	NA	34
59.	Egypt	200	3,300	3,500
60.	El Salavador	01	24	25
61.	Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	100
62.	Eritrea	NA	NA	500
63.	Estonia	35	65	100
64.	Ethiopia	2	992	994
65.	Fiji	3,12,998	800	3,13,798
66.	Finland	700	2,800	3,500
67.	France	55,000	10,000	65,000
68.	France (Reunion Island)	2,75,000	200	2,75,200
69.	France (Guadelope, St. Martinique)	1,45,000	00	1,45,000
70.	Gabon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
71.	Gambia	0	600	600
72.	Georgia	0	200	200
73.	Germany	28,000	42,500	70,500
74.	Ghana	107	6,997	7,100
75.	Greece	100	12,000	12,100

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Grenada	5,000	100	5,100
77.	Guatemala	3	21	24
78.	Guinea (Republic of)	00	253	253
79.	Guinea Bissau	NA	60	60
80.	Guyana	3,20,000	200	3,20,200
81.	Haiti	00	00	00
82.	Holy See	N.A		NA
83.	Honduras	46	06	52
84.	Hungary	320	30	350
85.	Iceland	200	101	301
86.	Indonesia	70,000	15,000	85,000
87.	Iran	NA	1,430	1,430
88.	Iraq	5	8,995	9,000
89.	Ireland	1,347	18,018	19,365
90.	Israel	70,000	8,000	78,200
91.	Italt	1,255	70,652	71,907
92.	Jamaica	50,000	3,500	53,500
93.	Japan	NA	NA	22,335
94.	Jordan	25	6,975	7,000
95.	Kazakhstan	50	2,500	2,550
96.	Kenya	37,500	37,500	75,000
97.	Kiribati	10	4	14
98.	Korea (DPR)	00	3	3
99.	Korea (Republic of)	11	6,721	6,732
100.	Kuwait	332	5,79,058	5,79,390
101.	Kyrgyzstan	00	2,500	2,500
102.	Lao, PDR	50	250	300
103.	Latvia	NA	NA	40
104.	Lebanon	NA	NA	10,000
105.	Lesotho (kingdom of)	400	800	1,200

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Liberia	1	1,495	1,496
107.	Libya	5	14,995	15,000
108.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	00	03	03
109.	Lithuania	09	71	80
110.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000
111.	Macedonia	00	10	10
112.	Madagascar	20,000	2,500	22,500
113.	Malaysia	19,00,000	1,50,000	20,50,000
114.	Malawi	5,500	1,500	7,000
115.	Maldives	01	26,000	26,001
116.	Mali	00	102	102
117.	Malta	8	150	158
118.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	01	14	15
119.	Mauritania	00	20	20
120.	Mauritius	8,67,220	15,000	8,82,220
121.	Mexico	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
122.	Micronesia	0	03	03
123.	Moldova	3	15	18
124.	Mongolia	00	60	60
125.	Montserrat	200	10	210
126.	Morocco	400	00	400
127.	Mozambique	20,000	1,000	21,000
128.	Myanmar	3,53,400	3,160	3,56,560
129.	Namibia	20	140	160
130.	Nauru	17	4	21
131.	Nepal	4,87,500	1,12,500	6,00,000
132.	Netherlands	1,95,000	6,000	2,01,000
133.	Netherlands Antilles	NA	NA	4500
134.	New Zealand	70,000	37,000	1,07,000
135.	Nicaragua	01	15	16

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Niger	00	40	40
137.	Nigeria	N.A.	N.A.	30,000
138.	Niue	0	03	03
139.	Norway	9,349	3,479	12,828
140.	Oman	1,713	5,56,000	5,57,713
141.	Pakistan	NA	NA	NA
142.	Palau (Republic of)	00	14	14
143.	Palestine (PLO)	1	80	81
144.	Panama	N.A.	N.A.	6500
145.	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	800
146.	Paraguay	330	70	400
147.	Peru	43	273	316
148.	Philippines	3,000	47,000	50,000
149.	Poland	255	1,845	2,100
150.	Portugal	70,000	7,000	77,000
151.	Qatar	N.A	5,00,000	5,00,000
152.	Romania	70	878	948
153.	Russian Federation	137	14,063	14,200
154.	Rwanda	40	500	540
155.	Samoa	30	40	70
156.	San Marino	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
157.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	NA	NA	03
158.	Saudi Arabia	NA	17,89,000	17,89,000
159.	Senegal	00	300	300
160.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	5	23	28
161.	Seychelles	4,500	4,000	8,500
162.	Sierra Leone	00	529	529
163.	Singapore	3,20,000	2,70,000	5,90,000

1	2	3	4	5
164.	Slovak Republic	45	35	80
165.	Slovenia	12	34	46
166.	Soloman Islands	0	20	20
167.	South Africa	12,00,000	18,000	12,18,000
168.	Spain	15,000	15,000	30,000
169.	Sri Lanka	16,00,000	500	16,00,500
170.	St. Kitts and Nevis	150	300	450
171.	St. Lucia	5000	250	5,250
172.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,000	50	3,050
173.	Sudan	2,000	5,000	7,000
174.	Suriname	1,40,000	300	1,40,300
175.	Swaziland	500	50	550
176.	Sweden	14,000	4,000	18,000
177.	Switzerland	7,735	7,842	15,577
178.	Syria	15	635	650
179.	Tajikistan	7	362	369
180.	Tanzania	49,400	5,300	54,700
181.	Thailand	60,000	90,000	1,50,000
182.	Togo	NA	NA	302
183.	Tonga	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
184.	Trinidad and Tobago	5,50,000	1,500	5,51,500
185.	Tunisia	05	107	112
186.	Turkey	40	305	345
187.	Turkmenustan	NA	NA	700
188.	Turks and Caicos Islands	10	800	810
189.	Tuvalu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
190.	Uganda	5,000	15,000	20,000
191.	Ukraine	150	3,850	4,000
192.	UAE	2,911	17,00,000	17,02,911

1	2	3	4	5
193.	UK	N.A.	N.A.	15,00,000
194.	USA	13,17,956	9,27,283	22,45,239
195.	Uruguay	0	70	70
196.	Uzbekistan	0	200	200
197.	Vanuatu	0	50	50
198.	Venezuela	NA	NA	200
199.	Vietnam	30	750	780
200.	Yemen	1,00,000	11,000	1,11,000
201.	Zambia	8,000	5,000	13,000
202.	Zimbabwe	10,000	500	10,500

Issuance of National Identity Cards

2371. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas Indian would be issued National Identity Cards;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme worked out for overseas Indians;

(c) whether the National Identity Cards proposed to be issued to the citizens in the country would substitute Election Cards;

(d) the details of the contents of the proposed cards;

(e) the States which are proposed to be covered in the first phase; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) As of now the mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification Number (UIDs) to all India and not National Identity Cards

. (b) and (c) Dose not arise.

(d) The UIDAI will issue a Unique ID (UID) number, not a card. The UID number will only provide identity and not citizenship. The number will not contain intelligence. The Authority will only collect basic information in respect of the resident in order to issue UID Number.

(e) Yet to be decided.

(f) Does not arise.

Indian citizens living abroad as unorganized labour

2372. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state: